

TIENTSIN.

The Seventh Prince is reported to have recovered from his long illness and to be able to take exercise in the courtyard of his palace.

The Chinese Times says—Dr. W. W. Myers has left Tientsin for Shanghai and the South, taking with him a number of native assistants he has trained to successfully to the scientific practice of surgery, field and hospital service. We understand that the Victoria has been conferred, or has been promised to confer, upon these most useful young men suitable civil rank that will give them the necessary status, as they are now appointed to act as surgeons in Chinese service. They, virtually, have gone away on leave, and when they are recalled probably the initiative for establishing a medical service for the Chinese army and navy will have been more fully considered. It is a very short step in like cases, and always difficult, but we think that the innovation now sanctioned will be carried out as soon as possible to a full development.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

At Yokohama on the evening of the 30th ultimo fire broke out in the residence of Mr. R. M. McKeljohn, at No. 233, Bluff, destroying not only the buildings on that compound, but also part of those on the adjoining lot, occupied by Mr. A. Clark. The fire, which broke out at half-past eleven o'clock, when the flames had obtained considerable hold of the rear part of the house in the neighbourhood of the kitchen, but so quickly did they spread that Mr. McKeljohn, who slept in the upper part of an addition recently built to the front of the dwelling, was barely able to escape with his family, half-dressed, before the whole was wrapped in fire. It was impossible to save anything beyond some papers, a few valuables, and such articles of furniture as were thrown out in an indiscriminate fashion, before the flames had quite cut off all access to the front rooms. In a very short space of time the whole building burned to the ground. The fire extended over a brick wall to some out-houses on the adjoining compound, which also were destroyed, but the dwelling house of Mr. Clark, though on fire, was not so completely consumed. Firemen, both Japanese and Japanese, turned out, but no effort could be made to save Mr. McKeljohn's house, the only result of their presence being some damage to Mr. Clark's structure and the consumption of the contents of the house. Mr. McKeljohn's house, insured, the furniture and effects only partly so, in the General Fire Insurance Co., of which Mr. Clark is agent, and the Economic Fire Insurance Co., of which the American Trading Co. are agents—Japan Mail.

COCHIN-CHINA.

SAIGON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

That we shall have next year some important changes in the Customs tariff in this Colony, I think, proved by the following notice which has been circulated:—"The General Government communicates the following telegram from the Minister of Finance to the President of the Chamber of Commerce:—Send me immediately project of Customs tariff exemption on similar goods. I will immediately consult the Council of Ministers."

At their last meeting the Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution to the effect that such goods as cannot be produced in France should be exempted from duty. This would obviously affect the large import trade in duty-free goods from Hongkong, which at present have to pay duty, but it would also affect a few articles of Western produce, heretofore, for instance, the high duty on which nobody would be likely to be removed.

Another Customs duty of \$5,000, the other day for having opium on board. When this and nobody knows, but it is gone on the result will be that vessels will decline to charter for Saigon. If the Customs cannot discover whatever opium there may be on board before his vessel reaches the river he is held responsible for every tale told, and it is very often apparent that private information as to opium being on board is received here before the arrival of the unlucky steamer.

Yesterday evening the whole colony was invited to a grand gala given by Mr. Wang Tai in celebration of his sixtieth birthday in a sumptuous decorated marquee erected for the purpose on the Chienyang boulevard. Several hundred Europeans were entertained at dinner, the Chinese band, consisting of Europeans only, played during the evening, and the Governor himself presided in an appearance and stayed for a short time. The affair resembled, in fact, an important public celebration of some kind. The only thing making so much of the Chinese is called in question by many of the Europeans here.

The Austrian corvette *Faustina* arrived here this afternoon.

The weather continues hot and oppressive, and the racing season seems practically at an end.

TONKIN.

HAIPHONG.

The *Courier d'Haiphong* gives the arrival of that part of M. de Mayenne, King of the Soudans, who has come to Tonkin to order a thousand uniforms for his native soldiers. He will shortly come to Haiphong to buy a steamer and two boats, returning afterwards to the Soudans, where he will spend a few weeks before proceeding to France in the spring.

NOW ON SALE.

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For comprehensiveness and practical accuracy this work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have lately years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the regular Chinese vocabulary has not included, are given here in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both Chinese and English terms correspond in the order of the Chinese and English alphabets, and the Chinese characters are given in the order of the Chinese alphabet.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NEDERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM SAMARANG, BATAVIA, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"DEVONHURST."

Arriving from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the godowns of the *Horokona* and *Kowloon* Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are also requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 23rd instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1888. 12024

STEAMSHIP "TRAQUADY."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, Ex S.S. "ERIDAN," Havre, Ex S.S. "ERIDAN," and "ERIDAN," and S.S. "ERIDAN," in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Tobacco, and Valuable Goods, being on board, and at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 1 P.M., TO-DAY (FRIDAY), requesting it to be landed here.

Goods remaining undelivered after FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges at One Cent per Cwt. per Day, and will be stored at the Company's Godowns, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are also requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 23rd instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1888. 12

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CLAYMORE."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the *Kowloon* Wharf and Godown Company at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Consignees on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are also requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 23rd instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.

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Hongkong, 9th November, 1888. 2042

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO.

EX O. S. S. CO'S S.S. "PALINURUS."

FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING ORDERS must be obtained from the Underwriter not later than the 16th inst. for shipment per steamer "ORIBES."

Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 12056

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES—per Company's Steamer.

"PALINURUS."

are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged to and/or landed at the Godowns of the Underwriter, in both cases it will be at their risk.

The Cargo will be ready to receive at the Godowns on or after the 13th inst.

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Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 12056

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship.

"JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the *Kowloon* Wharf and Godown Company at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed that all Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 17th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1888. 12095

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NEW & ORIGINAL SERIAL STORY.

BY THE REV. OF

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Not even in "King Solomon's Mines," when entrance is effected into the mysterious chamber, is the story so gripping and so thrilling as this, which is a tale of the recovery of which saves an ancient house from ruin.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1888. 1204

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HONGKONG, 16th July, 1887. 729

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HONGKONG, 8th June, 1888. 1066

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THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LARRAK & Co., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office. Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. 716

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JAS. R. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, 30th March, 1888. 711

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GILMAN & Co., Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. 117

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SIEMSEN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 16th November, 1887. 15

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MELCHERS & Co., Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. 13

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WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary. Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. 1731

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1871 IN HAMBURG.

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PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. 1061

NOTICE.

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Respectfully informed that if upon their arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's vessels should be at hand, orders for repairs if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Underwriter, signed when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the same of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 6th August, 1885. 181

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACONNE'S SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS, BURGUNDY, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNE, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, "EMERALD" ALE & STOUT, MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, "EMERALD" LUBRICATORS, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, COOKING STOVES, SCALES, PAINTS, OILS, &c., &c.

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HOUSE No. 25, SHAT STREET. Apply to

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TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLIER CHAMBERS." Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, 13th July, 1888. 144

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AT MAGAZINE GAY, from 1st December, 1888, to 31st March, 1889, THREE WELL-BUILT AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSES—Two of Six Rooms each, One of Four Rooms. Apply to

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LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 1st June, 1888. 1048

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LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 5th November, 1888. 12049

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MOUNT KELLET.

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matter that is led into it at every step from the connection-drains off private houses in

tinuator that is led into it at every step from the connection-drains off private houses is already in a high state of decomposition by reason of previous long stagnation, and this is what is now occurring in the city of Victoria, and calling for an early remedy." On the same point Mr. Cooper, the Sanitary Surveyor, says that unless house-drains are properly constructed and the sanitary provisions of the Act enforced, the houses under the Public Health Ordinances will be practically worse than no drains at all, and considering their close proximity to buildings house-drains obviously require even more careful supervision than main-sewers. Mr. Cooper says further that it is to the connection with the Government main-sewers of badly constructed and badly built private drains that the house-sewage is impounded for long periods, and therefore entirely decomposed before it leaves such private premises to pass into the Government mains, that is to be attributed the chief cause of foul emanations from the main sewer openings in the street, or elsewhere, and that therefore the first and initial step towards sanitary reform is obviously the construction of house-drains. The cost to the property-owners, it is said, will be no greater with the separate than with the present system of drains, for the expense of connecting their drains with the Government mains will be the same in either case; and Mr. Panton speaks of the connection being made at Government expense. Both gentlemen, therefore, appear to take it for granted that there is to be a general reconstruction of house-drains throughout the colony, the sharp distinction since drawn by the Sanitary Board between drains in new buildings and drains in old buildings not having been made at the time they wrote. The drains in old buildings, according to the law which is now in force, stand, so far as the law is concerned, in a position which has been pronounced in an insupportable condition. Whether the Sanitary Board would be prepared to pronounce practically all the house-drains of the colony to be in an insanitary condition is more than problematical, for there may be many drains, as no doubt there are, which although faulty, and constructed are not a present source of danger.

to drain. The Health and Sanitary Surveyor are to be given effect to it will therefore be necessary to introduce special legislation on the subject. The point is one which we hope to see cleared up when the Legislative Council considers the Appropriation Bill, for the expense thrown on to private owners, as it is to be a general drainage system, the expense drains will be considerable, it will be more directly felt than the expense of the new mains to be defrayed out of the public purse. The question of expense is no doubt an important one, but it is not the most important. Considerations of health must be placed first, and if we are to have a general drainage system it will be cheaper and more profitable in the long run to have it made thorough at the commencement. As the equity of settling upon property owners to provide drains to fit in with any system decided upon by the sanitary authority there can be no question. It is recognised that towns and villages are entitled to have a drainage system, the public waterworks authority man to maintain on his private property, constituting an actual or potential danger to health, or which in any way interfered with the general drainage system. If, therefore, a general reconstruction of private town drains be necessary, and the Government is prepared to meet the cost, the question of private suitable main sewers, the question must not be opposed on principle. The question to be decided is simply whether a sweeping reform is necessary, and if so, whether the scheme of the Sanitary Surveyor is the best that could be adopted. Mr. Goossens's report speaks for itself, and to our mind is convincing. The question of a separate system as a method of disposing of the sewage is doubtfully the best method of disposing of foul waters, and in the course of a few years

the combined system will, judging from what is going on at present, be practically abandoned all over England.

III.

The more closely the recently published documents on the proposed separate drain system are studied the more strongly do the proposals commend itself. In a previous article we stated that Mr. Coornen's report was, to our mind, convincing. Instead of disposing of house sewage at a heretofore, leading it into the large underground water drains, the new system designed primarily of pipes of flood water, the separate system will collect all four waters direct in special channels to be laid for the purpose in every street, and will send them down the shaft at accelerated speed before formation can set in. This is proposed to be effected by the use of cement jointed glass stoneware drain-pipes, the smooth vitreous surface of which will be self-cleaning. The sewage is sliding or gliding action, that of a skater over ice, and while the it thus promoted the gradients at which the pipe drains will be laid will be less, as to secure at all times a self-cleaning velocity. The restricted size proposed for these vitreous stoneware drain pipes appears to us to be one of the valuable features of the scheme. Compared with small diameters having a large quantity of water and special care in the construction of the drainage system to be passed in each drainage district of the town, the present intention being to keep the drains running with an even or uniform flow nearly at the bore all the year round and irrespective of the dry or wet season. The improved

question of the dilution of the sewage seems also to have been carefully considered, the dry weather flow of the proposed pipes having been based on the calculation that the quantity of water that households will beneficially have at their disposal from the new water supply, but from dry weather flow, it is stated, will be increased to a limited extent, during the summer season by the usual admission of some rain water, being the outcome of experience in the working of the separate system in English towns. It is pointed out that the system included for the purpose of working on the system in an advantage claimed for the project in the exclusion of all foul matter from the present nullahs and storm water from the town, which are declared to be the largest to act inappropriately as channels for conveyance of sewage. The very large dimensions of our storm-water drains can only possibly be reduced, for they have been designed, as before stated, to afford means of escape to the town in the event of heavy rain, and which would do the town itself unless some such and capacious channels of escape, provided. But broad and capacious channels of escape, indispensable for storm-pipes, are the very worst possible means for the conveyance of foul

Briefly, therefore we appear to be reduced to the adoption of one of two alternatives; either to continue the use for sewage purposes of the heretofore our present storm drains, which are dry during half the year, which are situated in the neighbourhood of the Fishponds and the broad floors of which we are informed, are nothing more than evaporators of any foul water that may be led over them, or else to have recourse to the alternative of the smaller stowaway drains now proposed, wherein the sewage, by means of the pumps, is lifted up to the level of the gradients at which they are to be laid, and always to be moving forward at a self-cleansing velocity irrespective of the seasons at hand, without the generation of those noxious odours which appear to be inseparable from the larger storm drains.

It is not, however, the preponderance of opinion will be in favour of the new expedient. Nor are we able to see much in the contention that the dissemination of the toxic sewage in the tide at North Point and Battery Point, where the currents are apparently palpable at their strongest, will be prejudicial to the health of the community. The whole of the sewage has been till now led to the Prince of Wales Wharf, and there, as we are informed, has been disposed of, so to speak, in our very noses. Any proposition, therefore, which has for its object the removal of the same foul waters to such distant outfalls as the two in contemplation must be regarded as a most unpalatable suggestion, which has obtained since the earliest days of the colony. On the whole we think the residents of Hongkong will decidedly favour the separate system of drainage when they come to realize what it promises, and I think those who care to investigate the matter will find themselves as ready to approve a scheme that bids so largely to promote the health and comfort of every section of the community.

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States will have been learned with regard to the advocates of free trade. In 1884, "CLEVELAND, in his contest with Mr. Blaine, carried twenty states with 219 electoral votes, Mr. BLAINE carrying eighty-eight, 182 electoral votes, the majority thus being thirty-seven out of a total of 401. During the period of his administration he became known to the people with credit and dignity, and has been personally popular. In the South, however, there was a Republican bias, and the national policy has been affected by conflicting views. Thus in the Catholic fisheries difficulty Mr. CLEVELAND evinced a desire to effect a settlement on an equitable to both parties, and a treaty negotiated which, if it had been carried into effect, would have laid the controversy to rest. The Senate, however, for party purposes, disapproved the treaty, and a course of inflammatory talk against the treaty was indulged in. In their present course of language of the same tenor has been followed by the Republicans, language which has been endorsed by General Grant and the successful candidate, and now the president. It remains to be seen how the effect of this will be on the view of the people, now that the party has become powerful. When the heat of the struggle subsided calmer councils will probably prevail and negotiations will be reopened.

WELSH property, and the British Government has refused to ratify the declaration with reference to retaliation, which was naturally afterwards commented on by the English press, was due to political exigency, when the Senate refused to ratify the treaty; it has not been carried into effect, and it is not probable that the White House would have been disposed of in amiable spirit on both sides. What will happen now that General HARRISON has been elected and the Government is once more elected in Republican hands it is impossible to forecast, but it is certainly to be hoped that the feeling of estrangement there may be at the present time between England and the States may speedily be allayed and cordiality be established in its stead, for feeling between nations, as between individuals, though it may be lead to many necessities, is attended by very serious consequences. While regretting the result of the election on general grounds there is reason on which we look upon the Republic's victory with pleasure. The Republicans had declared himself, whereas Mr. CLEVELAND had declared himself in favour of the single gold standard. The way is all opened to take active measures for the establishment of silver in its former position and now that the English Currency Commission has recommended timeliness may be hoped equilibrium between the two metals will be restored.

[illegible]

His EXCELLENCY said that the things he has only expressed it and it will be referred back to the Finance Committee. It is only done in order to save time but if there is any question need having a matter referred back to the Finance Committee.

The vote was passed.

On the vote for the Surveyor-General's partnership with the Assistant Secretary, and to move an addition of \$600 in consequence with the salary of the Assistant Engineer, Orange, Mr. Orange came here on a salary of \$500 a year, and after the addition of \$600 he would be \$1,100 a year. It was increased by another \$100 a month. The salary put down on the draft Estimate was the salary paid him since his arrival. It was placed on a level with the Assistant Surveyor-General. His salary would now be \$280 a month.

His EXCELLENCY said that he thought it would be a great deal of money for him to receive if he was to pay for doing extremely good work, that if he transferred to other work he should not get that, and therefore I had to make it equal to the Assistant Surveyor-General.

The vote was passed.

On the vote for the Harbour Master's salary, the Assistant Secretary moved the reduction of \$40, being the amount of the salary originally given to the Superintendent of the Harbours and Exports, it had been increased by \$40, and the Assistant Secretary moved this work or the Harbour Master's salary without any addition for specified work.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY proposed a dividend to be voted for the Observatory.

His EXCELLENCY said that although the amount was added on to the Observatory salary was taken off the vote for Miscellaneous services.

On the vote for the Police the Hon. F. P. O'Connell said he thought an increase in the F. P. O.

[illegible][illegible]

You are that it topped the estimate given
 to me I am taken rather by surprise
 Hon. J. BELL-IRVING—I do not op-
 vote. I merely throw out a suggestion.
 His EXCELLENCY—Of course if the
 that report were impugned, it would be
 to take notice; but I do not think I
 could conceive that it might be proper
 der whether a commission should not
 respect to the matter. As the subject is
 I impugned I do not see the object of it.
 I don't think we have any person better able
 opinion than these who drew up the report.
 very much question whether there is any
 in this place who is competent to give
 common opinion on this matter—I have no
 of any one, if there be such a person—as
 the very high opinion given to the
 I should say, any way, by
 I would, throw more light on the matter
 would give satisfaction. For the moment
 I do not. I am taken somewhat by it.
 Hon. J. BELL-IRVING—It might be
 to be taken into consideration, but I
 I do not propose to press the matter.
 His EXCELLENCY—I am most glad
 brought this forward if there is any
 doubt about it, but in the face of the
 opinion already expressed and the fact
 shall get the opinion of the committee
 of the House of Commons. England, I should
 can hardly go wrong, except as all human
 are liable to do. If we go wrong we are
 with the very best opinions that can be

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or simply for amusement, without any serious intention of rendering themselves efficient officers nor desirable acquisitions, and the Corps would be "better" without them, not only because they are in the ranks, but because the weakness in their strength, but by bringing them into ridiculous prominence, there is a tendency to keep better meat out. At Singapore a Volunteer Artillery Corps has recently been formed, and an act has been passed for the government of Volunteer Corps in general which follows very closely the English law governing Artillery Corps. The *Free Press* we learn that, according to the new Ordinance a member of a Corps may withdraw simply by giving fourteen days' notice of his intention to do so, coupled with the return in good order of all arms, accoutrements, or other property the Corps is entitled to. The payment of the Corps' insurance, and the payment of the arrears of money that may be due by him to the Corps in accordance with his terms of membership. There is appended, however, to this section a provision which prevents a member from withdrawing after giving fourteen days' notice from applying in any way where the contract of service, or the rules of any particular Corps, is in effect. The new term of notice of withdrawal. This section therefore does not apply to the present Artillery Corps, whose term of service was voluntarily proposed by the original members in order to afford the Government the needed justification for securing the expenditure of money in the purchase of the medals of the Artillery Corps provided for two years' service, guaranteed efficiency, withdrawal only permitted for a substantial reason as ill-health, accompanied by medical certificate of physical incapacity for further service, leaving the Colonel without such prospect.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 19th instant. There were present—

[illegible]

The defeat of Mr. CLEVELAND in his campaign for the Presidency of the United States

three financial minutes, which were referred to the Finance Committee. He also said that he had tabled a minute of proceedings of the meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 24th of 27th October.

THE REPORT ON THE SEPARATE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY said on the report on the separate system of drainage by Mr Cooper and an accompanying letter from Mr Stoddart, that he was glad to see the result.

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER—With reference to the report on the main drainage system, I trust members after reading it will come to the conclusion I have come to, that in the absence of any evidence to the contrary the opinion of the gentlemen who have made these observations are very strong presumptive evidence that drainage system is necessary and desirable in the colony. There are only two objections to the knowledge of the necessity of drainage system of the gentlemen who have made these observations. They express a strong opinion that drainage system is not necessary, and money here it does not cost. I am persuaded will find drainage system is necessary, and I am sure in such an important subject as a whole, with all the evidence and all the opinions expressed here, that the opinion of the gentlemen who have referred to the high cost of drainage system, and the opinion expressed by the gentlemen who have expressed their verdict, is much more important than the opinion of the gentlemen who have expressed their verdict. I am sure that the Government cannot be in such opinion unfavorable to this solution of the problem coming from persons who are so public to the public as to be upon the public mind. I am sure that the Government cannot be in such opinion unfavorable to this solution of the problem coming from persons who are so public to the public as to be upon the public mind. I am sure that the Government cannot be in such opinion unfavorable to this solution of the problem coming from persons who are so public to the public as to be upon the public mind.

